OF THE SUNDAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,510—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to 1 inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 tons, on SATURDAY 17th May, 1879 at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Manga, lore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports as called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers, through to Metiapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 tons, on MONDAY, 19th May, 1879 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Candy Mandvie in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th May, 1879, at 4 P.M., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on 31st May 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, and AVA, 2,600.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 800
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

Both Arcot and Ava carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Ava is due in London 28th June 1879, and Arcot 12th July. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity for passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. CHILKA, 2,000 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th May, 1879 at 5 P.M.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs.	220	Rs.	150	Rs.	40
Suez		360		220		80
Port Said		380		240		90
Messina		460		280		120
Naples		460		340		140
Leghorn		500		340		140
Genoa		560		360		140
Marseilles		520		350		145

Including Wines. Without Wines.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The name of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, April, 1879.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 6th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck. Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

ANGLIA,
2,230 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 24th instant.

For passage, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th May
— KHIVA	2692	468	G. Lee	26th do.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	460	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	25th May.
MALWA	2953	450	F. S. Tomlin	9th June.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	...	£139,808
	„ 1873	...	£285,148
	„ 1877	...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Armenian Lane, the valuable and Handsome French-polished house-hold Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., the property of H. E. Lamborn, Esq., the same comprises plated-ware such as hotwater plates with covers, dish covers, cruetstand, breakfast companion, a set of best plated spoons and forks, cutlery, a firstrate sewing machine, handsome blackwood carved furniture, such as a large dining table, sideboard, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, table lamps, circular and sofa tables, whatnots, a mahogany piano by Broadwood and Sons, carpet, iron bedsteads, clothes press, almira, a cage with pigeons, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th Instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Framjee Cursetjee & Co., ex Blair Gowrie.

P.C. & Co.	106—1	case indiarubber belts,
	6318—1	„ stationery.
	6433—1	„ cottons.
	6720—1	„ blankets.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1879.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Framjee Cursetjee & Co., ex Blair Gowrie.

P.C. & Co.	106—1	case indiarubber belts,
	6318—1	„ stationery.
	6433—1	„ cottons.
	6720—1	„ blankets.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1879.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

MESSRS. BENNETT and COMPANY will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the dates and at the times hereinafter mentioned, the following properties, in 41 separate lots, by order of the Executors of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late Mr. HAJI ISMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, Mortgagee, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of February 1879, and made between KESSOWJEE NAIK of the one part and the said Executors of the other part, and on account and risk of the said Mortgagor, Kessowjee Naik. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GILBERT, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

LOT NO. 1.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1879, at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on or towards the west by the Doongry Cooly Street, on or towards the north partly by the house of Dyal Mooltanee, and partly by the house of Khutree Damjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Cowasjee Powalla, and which said piece of ground contained by admeasurement 978 square yards, be the same little more, or less, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 833 and 834, and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 271.

LOT NO. 2

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, 1879, at 4 p.m., precisely, all those thirty lots or plots, being the unsold portion of the forty-three lots in which the said cart has been divided by plan forming the cart called or known by the name of Vetalwady situate and being at or near Candawady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,341 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the cart of Purseotum Runsord Bhunsally, on the west by the Cow Lane, on the north by the Candawady Lane, and on the south by the carts of Sajoo Naikin and Jewanjee Mahara], and which said land is entered in the Collector's books under No. 140, and 292 also. All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Cow Lane in Candawady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by other portions of the aforesaid Vetalwady cart, on the west by the said Cow Lane, and on the north and south by other portions of said Vetalwady cart, and which said pieces of ground or cart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 14-292, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 111 B.

LOTS NO. 3 AND 4.

On THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1879, at 4 p. m. precisely, all that the right title and interest in and to the piece or parcel of land or Fazundaree ground, belonging to Narayan Janardhun Ballajee Sett, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, in the Old Woman's Island, belonging or commonly called Small Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Assessor under No. 23 and containing by admeasurement 52 feet in length and 146 feet in breadth, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage and the house of Doongersi Bhatia, on or towards the west by the house of Parsee Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, on or towards the north by the house of Cooverji Master Marathi, and on or towards the south by the house of Pestonjee Eduljee.

LOT NO.

All that the piece or parcel of land or Fazundaree ground, belonging to the Fazundar Narayen Janardhunjee, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, covered with tiles, and containing by admeasurement 26 3-9 feet on the east side and 34 feet on the west side in breadth, and 17 feet on the north side and 17 3-9 feet on the south side in length, situated at Small Colaba or Old Woman's Island, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 77, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the house of Parsee Jewanjee Treacherna, on or towards the north by public road, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Shah Mooljee Sodey, which said hereditaments and premises contain by admeasurement 132 7-9 square yards, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78.

LOTS NO. 5 AND 6.

On FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1879, at 4 p.m. precisely, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and outbuildings standing thereon, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 389 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north, south, east, and west by a public passage. The said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 22.

LOT NO. 6.

All that messuage, tenements, or hereditaments, assessed under No. 6, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and standing on the Fazundaree ground belonging to the Portuguese Church at Mahim aforesaid, and bounded on or towards the east and north by the public road, on or towards the west partly by the house belonging to Shaik Edroos and partly by the house of Cassum Doosa, and on or towards the south by the other portion of the cart of the said Portuguese Church, and which said premises admeasure 86½ feet or thereabouts in breadth on the front side thereof, and 72 feet or thereabouts in breadth on the back side thereof, and 5-4 feet or thereabouts in length on the side opposite to the Custom House, and fifty-five feet or thereabouts in length on the other side thereof.

Bombay, 13th May 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 13TH

GLORIOUS AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
OF THE
GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.

PATRONS PLEASED, DELIGHTED, AND SATISFIED, UNANIMOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGING THIS TO BE THE MOST SUPERIOR EXHIBITION OF ITS CLASS THEY HAVE EVER WITNESSED IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE BEAUTIFULLY FITTED-UP AMPHITHEATRE, CROWDED WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.

EVERY ACT RECEIVED WITH THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS OF DELIGHT.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

RUPEES 9,500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY, IN *BONA FIDE GIFTS.*

THE MANAGEMENT HAVE COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS FOR A SERIES OF

GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

ON EACH EVENING

RUPEES 500

AND AT THE MIDDAY PERFORMANCES

RUPEES 250

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

The value of the Gift Checks has been set at 8 annas, therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks; and parties purchasing Eight-anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check.

The Gifts will consist of the following amounts:—
Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and

A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 1,000,

WHICH WILL BE AWARDED ON

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24TH,

when all parties holding numbers for any of the Gift Entertainments that have not been awarded Gifts, will be entitled to participate in the final drawing for the

RUPEES 1,000 GIFT.

In order to convince the Public that the above amount will be given away, in a strictly *bona fide* manner, a 'commission will be selected from the audience at each Entertainment to superintend the distribution of the Gifts.

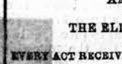
NOTICE.

The Party holding Gift Check 6873, which was awarded Rs. 10 on Saturday Evening, and unclaimed, will receive the same by making application to the Box Office, Circus. All amounts which remain unclaims at the end of the series of Gift Entertainments, will be donated to local charities.

It is requested that all bills against this Company be presented at the Box Office immediately.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

TO BE LET,

THE 2nd STORY of HOUSE No. 16, situated in Apollo Street, lately vacated by Messrs. Shapurjee and Theocordass, Solicitors. Apply to Messrs. DAVID BASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1879.

SALE OF WRECK NEAR POLARUM, ON CORMANDEL COAST.

THE wreck of the French Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,700 Tons register, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 6th June 1879 at the Office of Messrs. GALLOIS MONTBEUN & Co., Cocconada. For further particulars apply to

McCULLOCH, BRETT & Co.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS. ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, PARIS, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine is guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEM AMAM wife of MIR SASSOON MOSES, hath contracted to SELL to BUNDA ALLIBHOY PARLA, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground known as Khumar, and the Garden known as Bhoiwarey, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, and all the household furniture therein, lying situated at Poona, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the west by a passage, and on or towards the south by the bungalow of His Highness Aga Khan, and which said premises and bungalow are assessed under No. 11. ALL PERSONS having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, No. 14, Forbes Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 10th day of May 1879.

MULJEE & BOMANJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial.

GEHRIG'S

ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2,
of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Cash. Rs. 1 8	Credit. Rs. 1 12
„ ..., 3ox. packs	17 0	10 9
„ „ gilt edged ..., pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ..., doz. packs	20 0	22

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 24 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the fairorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs.	117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto the nest glass, very superior	„	„	.....	142	„ 65
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	„	„	.....	168	„ 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	„	„	.....	160	„ 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	„	„	.....	161	„ 72
12a	Fluted sides, sight or nine flutes	„	„	.....	198	„ 83

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	„ from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	130	230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	140	250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	150	270	FIRST FLOOR.

DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MEMSEM.

THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, ATTENDANCE, ICE, BATHS AND LIGHT.

THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 18th April 1879.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Falkee Time-piece at Rs. 5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANS.

		Rs.	a.
WHITE SATIN	with carved ivory handle, white plume on the top, and spangles	6	0
do	with roses, painted and white tassel	6	8
do	flowers and tassel	7	0
do	nicely carved handle, with roses beautifully painted across	10	0
BLACK SATIN	with plain ivory handle and white plume on the top	10	0
WHITE SATIN	with painted flowers and lace work, tassel white and gold	10	0
do	with blue plume, all round the top and sides painting of blue and flowers in centre	12	0
do	with painting of butterfly and rose, white plume on the top and lace work in centre	12	0
do	with flowers raised in white silk	12	0
do	with painted butterfly and flowers with border of lace and silk work	15	0
do	with painted scene of 3 figures dancing beautifully carved	15	0
BLUE SATIN	with a double row of peacock's feathers at the top and single row across the centre, plain ivory handles, very neat	15	0
WHITE SATIN	with painted flowers, and carved handles,	15	0
do	with painted flowers, red plume on the top and lace work tassel of white and gold	15	0
VIOLET SATIN	with flowers and plume, on the top, plain waved ivory handle	18	0
WHITE SATIN	with view of cottage and girl tending chickens, splendidly carved handle	2	0
do	with bird flowers and lace work, carved ivory handle	20	0
do	with raised bouquet in the centre, tassel of gold and white silk, plain ivory handle,	20	0
do	neat ivory handle with figures and scenery, tassel of white and gold	20	0
BLACK SILK	with painted butterflies, very pretty	8	0
do	with painted flowers and carved handle	8	0
do	with painted flower and black plume on the top, carved handle	12	0
do	with silver spangles, carved handle	12	0
do	with nicely painted view and flowers, carved handle	12	0
do	with painted roses and carved handle	15	0
do	with gold spangles and ebony and gold handles, tassel of black and gold	15	0
do	with bird and nest painted in white, also scent bottle concealed by tassel	15	0
do	with painted flowers and butterflies, elaborately carved handle	18	0
BLACK FEATHERS	carved handle	8	0
RED SILK	with beautiful painting of birdsnest, with plain rosewood handle	30	0

Also a large selection of Fans from Rs. 2-8.

LADIES' POUCHES OR SIDE BAGS.

	Rs.	a.
Bright Grained Leather, ornamented with gussets, line with silk, silver plated frames, and suspending chain and plain Belt fastener	18	0
Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated ornaments, lined with silk, engraved silver plated frame, engraved suspending chain and filagree ball fastener	20	0
Black velvet silver plated ornaments do do do	20	0
Plain Black Velvet, lined white silk, silver plated frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener—small size	5	0
Do do medium size	6	8
Do do silver plated ornamental fastener, large size	10	0
Blue Velvet with gussets, silver plated mounts, ornamental velvet chain and fastener with belt to match	28	0
Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated mounts and chain, and fastener, extra pocket, fitted with Ladies' instrument	20	0

LADIES' BELTS.

	Rs.	a.
Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch and mount	5	0
Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch large oval fastener	5	0
Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch and ornamental buckle, mounts, catch and fan suspender	5	8
Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch divided with silver plated link, engraved buckle, mounts fastener and fan suspender	6	0
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, mounts, fastener and fan suspender	4	0
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, ornamental buckle, fastener and fan suspender	5	0
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, engraved buckle, mounts and fan suspender, enamelled fan suspender, black fastener	5	0
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, silver plated ornamental fastener, plated mount and tassels	10	0
A Suspender, silver plated fancy chain and buckle, all of filagree work, gilt ornaments	15	6

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LESSEES—Messrs. JACK & WHEATLEIGH.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, 13TH MAY.
ANOTHER RARE BILL TO-NIGHT.
LAST TIME OF
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
AS
MERCY MERRICK.
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH
AND
MR. JOHN JACK
In Wilkie Collins' grand modern lesson of the
NEW MAGDALEN.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.
OUR BOYS.

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY.
LAST TIME OF THE EMOTIONAL PLAY OF
EAST LYNNE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH MA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 12TH MAY 1879.

THE commercial telegrams from London of Saturday's date report no movement of any importance. Consols are still quoted at 98⅜; French Rentes at 115; and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 73 for Fours and 78 for Fours-and a-half.

In the General Produce Markets prices are unchanged throughout and Linseed and Rapeseed are reported firm at previous prices.

Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday as closing with supplies freely offered, Surats steady, sales 7,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged, but private telegrams advise Surats to arrive, quiet and slightly easier in price. From New York the telegrams of Saturday quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 12 7-16 cents., but August shipment had advanced from 12·81 to 12·84 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,500
Total since 1st Sept.	4,322,000	...	4,104,300	3,842,920

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shews the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	14,75,739
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	2,66,721
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	9,21,012
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	8,063
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	57,461
Loans	Inc.	,,	1,24,189
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	5,47,840
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	41,867
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	1,94,647

EXCHANGE to-day has undergone no change of any kind from Saturday's closing rates. Only a moderate business has been done and Bar Silver in London being unaltered at 50d. per oz., there seems no indication of any special movement until the results of the Council Draft biddings is known. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 7 11-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 7¾d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·05f.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight. Gold is quoted nominally at Rs. 19-10·6 per tola, but there has been nothing done for export for some time past.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite at a stand still and no business is doing pending news of the result of the new loan for 5 crores of rupees. Up to the time of writing we have not heard of any telegrams being in with the news, but we shall doubtless be able to give it in another column before going to press.

SHARES.—The market remains dull with nothing doing. Bank of Bombays are still quoted at Rs. 650. Land and Press Compacies are all nominally unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs 5 in Hindustan and an advance of Rs. 20 in Jewraj Balloo. Bombay-Burma Trading Co's shares are Rs. 20 lower.

COTTON has shown extreme quietness during the day, and we have scarcely heard of a transaction of any importance. Sellers still hold out for Saturday's rates, but buyers decline to operate unless at a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The arrivals here on Saturday were 6,232 bales, making 19,920 bales for the three days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs.	261	per candy.
Good Omra,	,,	241	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	236	,,
G. F. do	,,	232	,,
Good Dholleras	,,	243	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	237	,,
G. F. do	,,	233	,,

SEEDS continue firm at unchanged rates.

FREIGHTS are quiet and in some cases easier. For Liverpool by steam 23s. 9d. is the quotation but very few engagements have been made, and by sail 15s. per ton has been done by iron ships, whilst wooden vessels are open to book at 12s. 6d For the Adriatic ports the quotation by steamer is 25s. and for Genoa and Marseilles 27s. 6d. to 30s., payable here.

PIECE GOODS are very firm and a good business is passing in the bazaar at hardening rates. The demand runs mainly on 6lb., 7lb., and 8¼lb. 39-inch Grey Shirtings, for which an advance of Anna ¼ to Anna 1 per piece has been obtained. Local Goods and Yarns are firm but not quotably higher.

COALS continue in request and high prices are obtainable for near cargoes. Sales are reported to arrive of a cargo of Laird's Welsh-Hartley per Khimjee Odowjee at Rs. 21½ and a Cape cargo of Davison's West-Hartley June-July sailing at Rs. 21½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	650
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,326	625-£12-10	6 do		10

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s*	795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	109
Manaon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	300
Fort Canning Land-Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	207½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	126 do	910
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellasy	178	1,000	all	25	470
Bezar Company (New)	125	500	all	10 p.s.	455
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	48
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	7 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	450
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	18 do	150
Hafsal India Press Co	1,133	1,000	all	100 do	840
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	850
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Gamaji Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do	185
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	200
Hassoon's Press Co	600	400	all	25 do	250
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,150
Visooria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅝	3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £10 Shares	..	£20 13	0·4·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6	5·7·8	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·15·1	do	22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£16 19	0·15	do	320

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	800
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.s.	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	55
Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	675
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	3,000	300	all	15 p.s*	27½
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	1,000	500	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	610
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	550
Dharamsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	296
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	400
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	710
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	..	..	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	565
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
K. Mucoonjee S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	530
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	200
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,080
Manchesters & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,050
Manjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	845
Massgon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. s.	675
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	550
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75	175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	560
Soonderbai Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	75 p.s.	475
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	650
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	all	35 p.s.	480

* For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,700
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	..	225
Ice	..	100	all	..	110
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	..	500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company, Ld.	150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	..
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	(2)5 p.s.	890
Tiegna Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p. ct	15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 10th May as compared with the statement issued on the 3rd May :—

LIABILITIES.	3rd May. Rs.	10th May. Rs.
Proprietors Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,03,586	75,79,325
Do do. at Branches	11,88,110	14,54,831
Other Deposits	1,60,77,521	1,61,50,560
Post Bills	7,869	7,893
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,08,713	4,26,075
	3,59,85,789	3,88,24,633
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,12,520	29,04,457
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,53,679	20,96,148
Loans, on Security of do.	51,23,506	52,47,695
Current Accounts, overdrawn	11,241	7,358
Bills Discounted	1,84,01,076	1,89,48,916
Stamps	3,388	3,066
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,366 Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,366	3,48,366
Bullion	1,68,918	1,68,818
Cash Balances with Correspondents	49,123	90,990
Cash and Currency Notes	1,18,14,170	1,20,08,817
	3,59,85,789	3,88,24,633

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. BENLEDI, 999 tons, Captain J. Ross, sailed yesterday for Singapore, in ballast.

THE BARQUE IRIS, 966 tons, Captain W. Jones, will sail to-day for Elephant Paint, in ballast.

THE S. S. WILTON, 1,086 tons, Captain B. F. Jarves, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CHILKA, 1,522 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst, from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 250 deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 136 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ABYSSINIA, 713 tons, Captain R. Z. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Griffith, Mr. A. D. Cunningham, Lieut. C. B., Porter, Surg. Cominge, Mr. W. Barton, 46 deck passengers, and 54 crew of the S. S. Java.

THE S. S. SUEZ, 1,390 tons, Captain John D. Eaton, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from London, 13th April with Mrs. A. Hayes, and Mr. W. Fagan as passengers, and the following cargo :—52 packages paper, 239 cases wine, 8,500 bars iron, 262 packages glassware, 23 packages paints, 15 cases medicine, 370 cases brass, 31 cases matches, 50 cases copper, 57 cases whiskey, 467 pigs lead, 177 casks bear, 181 cases oilmanstore, 7 packages earthenware, 85 cases provision and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to James Mackintoch & Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. S. S. THIBERIAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A.H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for China, with the China Mails, and a cargo of 1,352 chests opium, 2,816 bales twist, 339 bales cotton, and general cargo, and the following passengers. For Galle—Mr. Ludbahboy, and for Yokoham Mr. and Mrs. Kitts.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Pearl (s)	Klee	Mandvee, May 8.
11	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, May 9.
,,	Suez (s)	Eaton	London, Apr 13.
,,	Chilka (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Apr 19.
12	Abyssinia(s)	Turner	Bussorah, Apr 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Thibet (s)	Forback	Aden and Suez.
,,	Teheran (s)	Johnson	China.
,,	Vingoria (s)	Mitchell	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
,,	Benledi (s)	Ross	Singapore.
,,	Wilton (s)	Jarvis	Marseilles.

The barque Iris, Jones, Elephant Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Abyssina, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Chilka, to M Coast and Rangoon.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
8	Euphrates (s)	Russell	Singapore, Apr 19.
,,	Arabia (s)	James	Sandoway, May 3.
,,	Ava (s)	Dickinson	London, Mar 20.

DEPARTURES.

May. S.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence and Reliance.

PASSENGERS.

Per Euphrates—Mr Finlay, Lieut Wharry, Lieut Angelo.
Per Arabia—Capt Evans Gordon.
For Ava—Mrs Ralston, Mrs Hart, Miss Deare, Mr Alston, Mr Davis, Mr Chickerbutty, Mrs Midwinter, Mr Midwinter, Mrs Smart, and Mr Harris.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
9	Meinam (s)	.....	Calcutta.
10	Chanda (s)	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
10	Meinam (s)	.....	Pondy and Galle.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam, from Calcutta, to-day :—To Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Hermandez, Mr and Mrs Hadenfeldt, Mr and Mrs Larminy, Mrs and 2 Misses Rostand, Mrs Borel and child, Messrs H Chave, Dechy and Charles.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam, from Madaras, this evening :—To Marseilles—Mr Burzalat, Rev Forbes, Rev Souchon, and Rev Kleiner. To Naples—Two nuns. To Galle—Mr de Guigne.
Per Steamer Duke of Buccleuch, to-morrow, for London :—Mrs Badham, 3 children and ayah, Mrs E Balfour, Miss Balfour, Surgeon Major Carter, Mr Boswell, Mr Harris, Mr Nuttall, Mr Hambourne, Mr Ferguson and Mr Herbert.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon s—5 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Rydal Hall s—25 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Benledi s—20 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Tehran s—2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co ; 2 cases saffron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 75 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Japanese s—5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Frolic,—100 kegs iron nails, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Asiria s—25 cases vermouth, 20 cases claret, and 100 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Raphael,—41 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondarjee ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Dunfriesshire,—55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass ; 13 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 25 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 556 bags rapeseed, Ritchie, Steuart Co.
Abercane,—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Henrietta,—625 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum.
Lady Lycett s—98 bales wool, Bhanjee Madhowjee.
Sakespeare,—300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Rydal Hall s—225 cwts mowda flowers, Choonilall Lulloobhoy 101 cwts nuxvomica, Nanabhoy Vitha ; 750 cwts rapeseed, Shamjee Veerjee ; 9 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee 96 bales cotton, Thos H H Moore and Co ; 30 bales wool, Tilloomull Chimanlass ; 37 bales wool, Heeramul Khilidas ; 33 bales cotton, and 101 bales wool, C J Khambatta.
Anglia,—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,390 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 160 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—6 cases fishmaws, Rujubally Allirzai ; 6 cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehman Ahmed ; 68½ cwts ginger, Currumsee Khetsee and Co ; 56 bales cotton, P and O Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 53½ cwts M of P shells, Hajee Joosub Lutiff ; 20 bales cotton waste, Ruzubally Jafferjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Alice Buck, s—150 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Compton s—6,999½ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wilton s—49 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 350 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler Siger and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—1 box silver coins (Rs 5,400) Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 10 chests opium, B Y Tulatee ; 2 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 13 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 16½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed ; 6 chests opinion, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 40 chests opinion, David Sassoon and Co ; 16 chests opinion, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 box real peals, Escofally Esabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—10 chests opium, Shroeram Sewdutry ; 8 chests opium ; Ebram Nowrojee and ; 21 chests, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 67½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 18½ chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram ; 13 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmidassen ; 19 chests opium, M S Gubbay ; 22 chests opium, Jairazbooy Peerbhoy ; 49½ chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 16 chests opium, Khaitseedass Hurmookray ; 17 chests opium, Hurmookray Koonjlall ; 5 chests opium, D Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, Hazareemull Goormookraz ; 9 chests opium, Mohrabhoy Vixbhoochundass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1411 Anglia (s), Anderson—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1198 Lady Lycett (s), Eratt, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1737 Rydal Hall (s), O'Lloyd—W and A Graham and Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1087 Abercarne, Ivans—Gaddum & Co.
1291 Dumfriesshire, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1600 Duncow, Large.—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1295 Whithier, Swap—Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1954 Surat (s), Breeze—Mails, 19th May.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

683 Coldstream, Walker—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1498 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co,
1181 Eleano, Brown—The Captain.
1349 Victoria, Bayley—Farnham & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

400 Calder (s), Ormandy—The Persian Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1110 Egbert (s), Faulkner—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1542 Sardinian, Charon—The Captain.

FOR CALAIS.

1113 Harlsey (s), Rooke—Gaddum & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

767 Koina (s), Doert—Essa Bin Califa.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P and O Co.

FOR BREMEN.

425 Verena, Hobgood—The Captain.
714 Woodville, Nelson—Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1359 Achille (s), Forti—A. H. Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

1136 Compton (s), Hogg—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1834 Cypromene, Shaw—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1430 Lucile, Scott—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1868 Frolic, Bush—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
1353 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
198 Gunga (s), J. Shaphard.
299 G. B., Aubree.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
966 Irish, Evans—W M Macaulay and Co.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
969 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper.
1390 Suez (s), Eaton—James Mackentosh and Co,
1498 St. Elmo, Smith—The Captain.
672 Toftcombs, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
981 Clearwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
7123 Tynemira (s), Street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 11th May 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 o.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·803
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·6
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW, SE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	216.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Ferguson, Surg, on sick leave, from Mehidpore.

MAY 11.

Byam, Major, 65th Regt, on leave, from Dinapore.
Cnullifie, Lieut. R A, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Anderson, Lieut, Poona Horse, from leave, Matheran.

MAY 12.

Griffith, Major, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, from Sukker
Porter, Lieut, 32nd Poona Horse, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Bovill, Lieut Col, 21st Bombay N I, on leave to
Byam, Major, 65th Regt, on leave, to England.
Stavely, Lieut, 1-15th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.
Macnaghten, Major, 2nd Lancers, from rejoin, to Poona.
Cunliffe, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, to England.
Porter, Lieut, 32nd Pioneers, on sick leave, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 7.)

The privilege leave for two months and eleven days granted to Mr W H Page, is commuted into special leave for six months.
Mr Sconce, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months.
Mr Blair, District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for one year, four months, and twenty-two days.
Mr W Jacob, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is allowed furlough for one year.
Mr Reynolds is on return from furlough re-posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 7.

That portion of G O C C C dated the 3rd April, attaching Paymaster and Honorary Captain A Longley, Army Pay Department, to the 85th Infantry, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—Captain Longley is attached as Paymaster to the 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment.
The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments :
72nd Highlanders—Sub Lieut Gaisford to be Lieut.
31st Regiment—Lieut Davidson to be Interpreter, vice Wheeler who vacates on proceeding on leave to England.
6th Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon Arthur Barclay to be officiating medical officer, during the absence of furlough of Surgeon G S A Ranking.
17th N I—Major Walker, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant vice Marquis, vacated on attaining Colonel's allowances.
Lieut Col Bartleman, Bengal Infantry, is transferred from general duty at Cawnpore to Benares.
Surgeon Major W Eddowes is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 35th N I.
With the sanction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified :
2nd Foot—Lieut C A Mott, 1st Battalion Lieut W S Burrell 2nd Battalion.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Major J C Minto (Brigadie Major Lucknow,) to Mussoorie, for three months.
Major Martelli [E Battery 4th Brigade,] to England, to appear before a medical board.
Captain L H S James, R A, to England, to appear before a medical board.
2nd N I—Captain J A D Gordon to Mussoorie, to 26th October on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotion from this date, viz :—
No 789 Lce Corporal S X Fernandes (Band) to be Corporal, vice C F Pereir, deceased.
No 759 Pte D Mandes to be Lce Corporal, vice Fernandes, promoted.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEWART—May 10th, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Major Hopton Scott Stewart, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FARLOW—BARRY—May 10th, in the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, M. A., Mr. Frederick Fowler Farlow to Miss Alice Mary Ann Barry, only daughter of the late Patrick G. E. Barry, Civil Engineer, of Bombay.

DEATH.

MELLICAN—May 10th, at No. 22, New Road, Umbharkadi, Charles Edward, the infant son of Mr. H. E. A. Mellican, aged 7 months and 8 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILLIER—May 2nd, at Bobily, Vizagapatam District, the wife of Mr E J Hillier, of Ootacamund, Overseer, D P W, of a son.
SHAW—May 9th, at 3 Cunningham Road, Bangalore, the wife of Major E Shaw, M. S. C., of a daughter.
STEVENSON—May 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of E. S. B. Stevenson, Madras Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—May 9th, Albert Emelius William, second son of Mr. J. W. Edwards, aged 21 years, 10 months, and 21 days.
SUTHERLAND—December 22nd, at Uniondale, Division of George, Cape of Good Hope, Eric Sutherland, Esq., born at Delhi, third son of the late Colonel John Sutherland, of the Indian Army.

CALENDAR FOR MAY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....13th, 7h. 27·0 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 13	English mail expected.	6 28	6 24	4 50 m	10 40 m
				5 23 a.	.....
Wed. 14	.....	5 28	6 24	6 2 m	11 4 m
				6 22 a.	11 53 m
Th. 15	.....	5 28	6 25	7 18 m	1 9 m
				7 36 a.	11 9 a.
Fri. 16	.....	5 27	6 25	8 24 m	2 2 m
				8 18 a.	2 19 a.
Sat. 17	.....	5 27	6 26	9 18 m	12 47 m
				9 1 a.	3 13 a.
Sun. 18	Rogation Sunday.	5 26	6 26	9 59 m	3 24 m
				9 46 a.	3 36 a.
Mon. 19	.....	5 26	6 26	10 38 m	4 9 m
				10 16 a.	4 37 a.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1879.

WE yesterday noticed that the labours of the Transport Service established between Sukkur and Quetta have been brought to a successful conclusion. It may be recollected that some time ago we mentioned that the Supreme Government had ordered the accumulation of six months' provisions at convenient points in the rear of the three columns invading Afghanistan. The efforts to carry out that order, so far as the Khyber and Kurram columns are concerned, have up to this time resulted in a complete break down, but it has been otherwise with regard to the Kandahar Division,—thanks to the systematic organization set on foot by the Government of Bombay, to whom this task was relegated. We now observe that several of the officers who have lately been at work in Baluchistan have been ordered to the Kurram and Khyber lines of communication, doubtless that they may bring into play there the experience they have gained further south, and that they may teach to the Bengal Army the transport system which they saw so successfully at work under the direction of Bombay officers.

It will not be forgotten that when the operations in Afghanistan first commenced it was frequently pointed out in these columns at the time that to this Presidency should have been entrusted the task of invading Western Afghanistan. The Bombay Army possessed officers who were well acquainted with the conditions prevailing in Baluchistan and who knew every step of the road between the Indus and the Bolan, while our frontier officers in Sind were necessarily well posted up in the requirements of a campaign to be conducted in the country lying to their immediate front. Notwithstanding facts so plain, however, the Supreme Government, it may be remembered, persisted in fixing the base of operations at Multan, nor did they abandon that course until the miserable break down which resulted forced them to appeal for assistance to Sir Richard Temple and the Government of Bombay. By that time, however, the whole transport of the Kandahar column had almost entirely disappeared, the camels having died in thousands along the inhospitable Dera-Bugti route and in the sterile Bolan Pass, where no preparations to subsist them had been made. The order to forward six months' provisions had originally been given to the Bengal Commissariat, but the attempt to car

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE NEW LOAN.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12, 9 P.M.

For the new 4½ per cent. Loan tenders at 94 and upwards receive in full. Amount allotted Rs. 4,05,45,000 as far as is at present ascertained.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12, 11 P.M.

Aggregate amount of tenders Rs. 6,70,69,700. Minimum rate of accepted tenders 94. Total to be received by Government Rs. 3,84,06,041. Average rate Rs. 9,412.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 10.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-1½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ per cent. do.	78
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	115
Bar Silver	60½

Arrival—Haseldon.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 12, 5-30 P.M.

French Mail steamer Peiho, from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 12.

CANNANORE, 4-50 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W.

CARWAR, 5-20 p.m.—Weather fine, wind W. 4; thermometer 83·5; barometer 29·852.

MANGALORE, 11th May, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E. N. W.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p.m.—Weather fair, wind S. E. thermometer 90; barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind W. strong; thermometer 91.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 11-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·05¾.	,,

LETTERS from Swat state that Sahibzada Mian Gul has returned from Barwa in Tandol to Mihyar in the Bajor territory, and a large number of volunteers collected round the Sahibzada. About 300 Mujahidin (warriors) lately presented themselves before him, and he has forwarded them on to Kabul. It is believed that Sahibzada will also soon proceed to Kabul. The people of Buner, who had gone to Kabul when Amir Shere Ali Khan was alive, have now been permitted by his son and successor, Amir Yakub Khan, to return to their homes.

THE Khan of Isamar has married his daughter to Mian Gul. The younger brother of Mian Gul is bent upon the murder of Mian Gul. The Khans of Swat are dissatisfied with Mian Gul, as he advances his claims to the chiefship of the country, contrary to the principles of his late father, who never asserted himself beyond being a religious character. Mian Gul desires to collect land revenue from the people of Swat, but the Swatis refuse to submit to his demands.

FROM Peshawur news comes that on a complaint from the Khogianis, the Lamghanis, and others in Kohistan and Naugarhar, some of the troops of the Amir of Kabul have been located at Pushta Mir Alam in Jagdalak; but they have not yet had any fighting with the British forces.

A brother of Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, with 2,000 irregulars, has come to Lamghan. He kills or plunders those who submitted to Government through Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan, burning and destroying their fortresses. He has arrested some influential men and sent them to Kabul. Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan had asked them to defend themselves and their territories, and told them that Government will soon send them assistance; but they replied that they did not want assistance either from him or the British, and that he should discontinue his correspondence with them.

There is a rumour that the Amir of Kabul held a meeting in which all the Khans and Sardars of Afghanistan, numbering about 500, were present. He told them that the British Government had issued a proclamation to the effect that their enemy was Amir Sh Ali Khan and none else, and that they would not interfere with the Sardars and people of Afghanistan.

THE following details from the Kurram Valley have been received:—

Eight men of the Mukbil tribe have lately attacked a number of British soldiers at Goe Pakha China in Kurram. Three of the men were killed, and the rest were captured and placed in confinement.

Some days ago a party of the Mukbils attacked the Turis when the latter captured one of the assailnats and cut off his head and laid it before Mr. Christie. The officer presented Rs. 40 to the Turi bringing in the head. The Turis are ever since going about in search of other Mukbils and Mangals. The Turis will do much service to Government for the love of money.

It is said that Mulla Adakkar has excited the Mussuzais, the Mangals and the Doh Meshts to raise a disturbance.

There are two parties in Kurram now—one composed of the Turis and the half of the Jajis, otherwise known as Leonis, and the other of the Sobris. The Maliks of these tribes say that if the Amir of Kabul engages not to send tyrants to rule their district, they will side with him when fighting takes place between his and the British troops; otherwise they will be obliged to support the cause of the English. The people of the Bangash and the Chamkani tribes are in accord with them. Although the Chamkanis do not like the English, and since the British Government sent an expedition against them they do not permit the soldiers of the British forces to enter their territory to make any purchases, still they have joined the Turis in the above resolution.

The Muszais, the hill Wazirs, the Doh Meshts, the Mangals, the Mukbils and half of the Jajis, all forming one faction known under the appellation of Tar Gundi, have been excited by Mulla Adakkar to prepare to wage war against the English, and it is understood they will create a disturbance. They were not hostile towards the English before. No crime takes place on the borders of Kurram in which they are not concerned.

The British authorities have not disarmed the Turis or the Jajis, and the information which affirmed this before has proved to be incorrect. The men offer their arms for sale of their own accord.

THE following states the conclusion of the case Nunda Topun v. Nursingdass Dewanmull and Mr. James Grant (Manager of the Bank of Bombay at Kurrachee) recently heard in the local Police Court:—Mr. Dyaram said that he had withdrawn from the prosecution, and informed His Worship that the complainant was anxious to make a statement. Nunda was thereupon sent for by the Magistrate and questioned. He said that he did not wish to proceed any further with the case; that his former master, Cunyngham *sahib*, had informed him that he (Mr. Cunyngham) was in possession of the wool when it was removed by the defendants; and that he had agreed to pay its value. Mr. Husaun Alli observed that the wool had been offered to him in satisfaction of the Bank's claim, but that he had declined to accept it, and that complainant had now agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 900 in satisfaction of the Bank's claim. Mr. Dyaram suggested that under the circumstances the case might be dismissed. This was accordingly done.

MR. SANDERSON, Superintendent of Government kheddahs, in his account of a cave which he explored in the Garo Hills, writes:—"In the large chamber there were hundreds of the thousands of bats hanging from the ceilings, the droppings of which had made a large mound on the floor since the end of the last rainy season; each flood through the cave must wash this deposit away. These bats, disturbed by our lights, now flew about near the roof in such countless myriads that the rushing sound made by their wings, together with their squeakings, produced a noise that, in the resounding chamber, closely resembled the letting off of steam by a locomotive under an engine shed. Many of the bats flew out of the cave. I stood in the tunnel between the chamber and the entrance, where I could almost reach the roof with a long bamboo. This I held up where the bats were flying most thickly. It was a remarkable circumstance that, though to the eye there appeared to be no space betwixt the innumerable wings, not one bat flew against the bamboo, though I held it up for some minutes. In fact, it took me considerable trouble to knock down a couple by waving it rapidly to and fro amongst them; it would have been thought that each stroke must bring down scores. This faculty possessed by the bat, of avoiding obstacles in its rapid flight, is a very curious one. It seems doubtful whether the eye can guide the creature in its movements, and it seems not unlikely that it is possessed of some acute and subtle power which warns it of an obstruction that is still at a distance; it thus becomes aware of its presence without requiring to touch it. It was exceedingly remarkable that so many should move in their rapid gyrations in so confined a space without striking against each other. These bats were about ten inches across the wings, some were grey, and others almost black. The stench attending their presence was very disagreeable; fortunately there were none further in the cave. It must be a highly curious sight to see these creature issuing from the cave at night-fall."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—No political change in Badakshan has been reported within the last two or three days, and to all appearance the rebel Baba Khan remains master of the situation. It is very obvious, however, that if an Afghan alliance is to be of any use to this country, the upstart potentate must be compelled to make way again for the Afghans whom he has summarily expelled. It will be ridiculous to enter, gravely, into a treaty with a ruler who is not undisputed master in his own territories; and as Yakub is very far indeed from occupying that position, we must assist him to attain it. It is satisfactory to think that as regards the country along the Khyber route, and southwards from it, the task of unification may be completed without serious difficulty. At least the disposition of many among the petty Chiefs looks promising. And the attitude of the Gilgit Khans certainly does. The latter also are in a position to influence the course of affairs in Badakshan. It would therefore seem that the present is a good opportunity for bringing pressure to bear upon Baba Khan. The longer this is delayed, the greater is the chance that the province now in revolt may become the centre of Russian intrigue.

THE Lahore paper says:—Having barely attained to the longevity of a nine days' wonder, Colonel Medley's baggage regulations for the P. N. State Railway, have miserably collapsed. Instead of charging for luggage by the "piece," and estimating a "piece" by the quantity which a single coolie is able to carry, Colonel Medley falls back upon the old system of charging for luggage by weight. The old system has its drawbacks, but it is speedier even than Colonel Medley's. In no other career does the much-abused Baboo appear to such real advantage as in that of a luggage clerk.

THE *Englishman*:—The disproportionate loss said to have been suffered by the enemy, as compared with our troops, in most of the engagements in Afghanistan, seems to have excited a not unnatural suspicion in the minds of the British public. Read in the light of the very different results encountered in Zululand, these accounts seem almost fabulous. The heavy losses of the Afghans arise, however, chiefly from two causes,—the extreme inefficiency of their weapons, and their utter inability to resist cavalry. Most of the heavier butcher's bills have been due to cavalry charges delivered at the right moment. The great defect in the military arrangements in Zululand is the want of cavalry. Had Lord Chelmsford had a couple of thousand of this arm at his disposal from the first, in addition to the local mounted corps, the war would have been long since finished with a very different result.

WE regret to learn that Captain Preston died at Gundamuck on the 1st instant, of enteric fever. The health of the force is reported to be generally very good, and the men were in excellent spirits.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Where the Roman conquered, he colonized; where the Briton does the same thing, he starts a paper. The officers of the troops at Kandahar rejoice in a journal of their own, which they lately registered at the Telegraph Department, so as to secure messages at press rates. These gentlemen started with a plant of blue foolscap, copying paper, and a dozen lead-pencils bought in the bazar. The process followed is that known as "manifold" copying. A few stalwart gunners and riflemen do duty as compositors, and well they perform their task, to judge from the specimens of their handiwork which we have had the great pleasure of perusing. The *Kandahar News* has its head-quarters in the citadel of that historic spot, goes to press at two, and is distributed to each mess by five. Its management shows energy, enterprise, and intelligence, and it regularly receives war and other telegrams from its Special Correspondent in the Punjab. Our youthful contemporary already boasts of the largest circulation in the Afghan dominions.

THE *Englishman* complains that "Mr. Boyle is not the only correspondent whose messages have been suppressed at Peshawar under instructions from the front. We referred some days since to an instance in which the telegraph master there refused to transmit a telegram to us, from our Peshawar correspondent, on the ground that it contained information about future military dispositions, though in circumstances were such that the enemy could derive no possible advantage from the facts being wired to us, and indeed the dispositions in question had already been publicly announced. A still more monstrous device has since been adopted to prevent telegraphic news being despatched to this journal from Peshawar. Some days ago our correspondent at that place presented for transmission to us a telegram which, along with political information of importance fortunately contained some comparatively unimportant and very harmless references to military dispositions at Safed Sang, and was informed that it could not be despatched without the countersignature of the Brigadier General Commanding at Peshawar. The Brigadier General, however, on being applied to for his countersignature, referred our correspondent to Safed Sang, on the ground that that was the place of "origin." Thus, not only does the telegraph master at Peshawar, acting under orders, refuse, without countersignature, to transmit us any message refering to military dispositions in the future tense, even although the time assigned for their execution may be past when the message is presented, but the officer commanding at Peshawar will countersign no telegram containing any such information regarding movements at places beyond his command. This, it appears to us, is not only in itself preposterous, but distinctly opposed to the instructions issued on the subject at the commencement of the campaign, which required that telegraphic messages of a certain character should be countersigned at the station from which they were despatched. News sent by post from Safed Sang to Peshawar cannot, with any reason or fairness, be regarded as a telegram from Safed Sang, and our correspondent might as reasonably be referred to Kabul or Samarkand for the countersignature, on the ground that the information contained in his telegram concerned events at those places. Next, probably, we shall be prevented telegraphing from Calcutta to London news received here from Safed Sang, or the Peiwar, without the countersignature of the military authorities at those places. What these military authorities expect to gain by these efforts to delay the publication of the truth, or even of untruth, about their doings for a few days, we cannot conceive."

A CORRESPONDENT at Prome writes to the *Rangoon Times* that "one of the King of Burma's steamers arrived there on the 29th April with an envoy from King Thee Baw, and a letter, or rather *ultimatum*, to the British Government. The reports in Prome state that, 1st, the British are asked to explain the meaning of posting an army along the frontier, and requesting the immediate withdrawal of all troops recently sent; 2nd, that the King of Burma looks upon Pegu as his rightful property, and request the exit of all *Kalas* therefrom, otherwise he would have to expel them by force of arms. That the previous king being a usurper did not care much for Pegu, but that Thee Baw being a real king and *Thagya Ming*, intends now to recover the province of Pegu and rule it according to his pleasure." The people at Prome are described as being in great tribulation and expressing themselves astonished at the inaction of the British Government. It is thought, however, that the contents of Thee Baw's letter may precipitate matters.

OUR readers may be interested in knowing, says the *Indian Church Gazette*, as we have not seen the circumstance noticed elsewhere, that the ill-fated 24th Regiment, the name of which will be inseparably connected in the future with the disaster at Isandlana, formed a part of the force under Sir David Baird, which captured Cape Town from the Dutch in 1806. We give the following extract from the General's despatch on the occasion:—"The first Brigade, composed of the 24th, 59th, and 83rd Regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Baird in the absence of Brigadier-General Beresford, was unavoidably precluded by its situation from any considerable participation in the triumph of the British arms. The flank companies of the 24th, however, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in dislodging a number of horse and riflemen from the heights on our right flank. But the only achievement was, however, clouded by the loss of Captain Forster, of the Grenadiers, whose gallantry is recorded in the hearts of his brother soldiers and the universal regrets of the army."

MRS. BURTON, in her new book, chats pleasantly on topics of interest to Bombay residents. We quote one or two:—"Let me note a change, which may now be ripening in the womb of time. Bombay wants an Alpine Club, she has Peaks and Passes enough, yet who has ever ascended and investigated them? Badminton is good, so are rackets, so is cricket, so is polo, but none equal the climb in mountain air. Possibly some future Home Government, liberal but not *Liberal*, may relax the extreme strain of official labour, and allow its leisureless servants some spare time for literature, Alpine work, and shikar. The latter is fast waxing obsolete; who now takes the place of Colonel Shakespear (the "old shikari"), Colonel Campbell (the "old Forest Ranger"), Colonel Rice (the *Chasseur du Tigre*), and Colonel Marston, who has polished off half the game in Sind?" On society she has the following pungent remarks:—"I found nobody individually stiff, but society very much so, when they meet *en masse*, by reason of there being so much officialdom. There was none of that easy abandon, or *laisser aller*, which makes foreign society charming, because they forget themselves, and only think of pleasing others, or perhaps rather they make no effort at doing anything so all that comes is natural, *i. e.*, in *good* society, and this would make a hot foreign station so congenial. Your very finger glass here seemed to be filled with red tape, and the order of 'precedence' seemed to be uppermost in every mind. I daresay I should think it 'awful fun' if my husband was an Indian Member of Council, or a Colonel, though I cannot fancy it; but as an outsider I gazed upon it as ye manners and customs of ye Anglo-Indians,' and thought how tedious it would be all the year round." This is her opinion of Matheran:—"Now, one reason for liking Matheran better than Mahabaleshwar, is that your eye is tantalized by yellow green Eugenia Jambo, the bright green mango, and the glaucous green of the wild olive, and yet you have no ease, because fashion has broadened the bridle paths to carriage roads and abolished the shady dingly walks which still linger at Matheran. Then Mahabuleshwar is filled with life, society is always on duty, it is not getting away from town life. Tell carriages instead of basket chairs, and sables capped with black chimney pots look queer in the wild wood. Sets are the rule, and priggishness is rampant in the primeval forest."

A SINGULAR movement is reported from a tract of country, the inhabitants of which have hitherto been supposed to be anything but amenable to British influence. The smaller tribes on the North-Eastern frontier of Afghanistan are sending in proposals, asking for British protection and support. They have made friendly overtures to British officers at Gilgit, and elsewhere. Up to the present, these tribes have maintained their independence as against the Wali of Kabul, while standing in considerable awe of his power as head and chief of the Mahomedan tribes. Some of them are closely allied to the Badakshan chief. They must not be regarded as Afghans. They are more nearly related to the Kaffir tribes and regard the Afghans with hearty aversion and no little dread; in consequence of the Afghan custom of making slaves of the tribes over whom they acquire supremacy. These new applicants for British protection hold possession of the passes into Badakshan, so that their application has a military aspect, as well as a political one. Their adherence to us may under certain circumstances be a matter of great importance. The cause of this movement is said to be the revolt of the Badakshanis against the Kabul ruler, and the establishment of English influence amongst the tribes, consequent upon Sir Samuel Browne's long occupation of Jellalabad. These petty tribes, in fact, gravitate towards the strongest power in their neighbourhood, and their action is but an index of what a firm policy would produce throughout the mountain country.

WE see it stated that Marshal MacMahon's five years' tenure of office as President of the Republic has made a large hole in the fine fortune he possessed when he assumed power in 1873. The salary of 600,000 francs which he received, even taken together with the supplementary allowance for receptions, was quite insufficient for the way of living demanded by his rank. Every year of his Presidency cost his private fortune 500,000 francs, and his estates, which in 1873 were quite free, are now heavily mortgaged. Last year was particularly burdensome, on account of the Exhibition, the Marshal having refused to accept the 300,000 francs which had been voted him for extraordinary expenses. When he resigned power, there was a question of voting him an indemnity; but at the first allusion made to this subject, he distinctly refused to hear anything about it, and declared that he would never accept any gift from the national exchequer. The salary paid to the President of the Republic is so notoriously insufficient that President Grevy, who lives and receives with really Republican simplicity, and in a style more Swiss than French was obliged to ask for a credit of 400,000 francs when he entered upon his office, to pay for repairs and installation expenses.

MR. GEORGE BOWLES, a large provision merchant in London, says that English butter and cheese are not keeping their place in the market. Every week thousands of pounds sterling are sent into France for fresh butter alone, and that butter fetches in London an average of threepence per pound more than English butter. "It is not possible," he adds, "under the present system for the English farmer to compete at an advantage with the American in cheese; he must join with others in forming factories, and by that means produce it cheaper. But I would strongly advise him to make the fancy cheeses, such as Gorgonzola, which comes from Italy, Roquefort, from France, and other kinds. Now, Gorgonzola and Roquefort make on an average 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. a pound, and the same weight can be made as of other cheese. What can pay like this? The time will come when we shall see Stiltons driven out of the market by these two kinds if our makers do not wake up to this fact. There is no comparison between the quality of Stilton and Gorgonzola, and I am sorry to see it, as it is a fearful thing to see money going away to foreign countries for butter and cheese that ought to be circulated at home."

IT is not difficult for men of middle age to recall the sensation created years ago by the discovery in the South American rivers of the gigantic water-lily since familiarly known as Victoria Regia. Fabulous stories were told of its leaves and flowers, and illustrated periodicals vied with each other in representations adapted to excite some such wonder as that with which unsuspecting youth reads the chronicles of Gulliver in Brobdingnag. After a while the Victoria Regia could be seen at Kew Gardens, and the marvel abated. Like its successor, the hippopotamus, it had its day, and passed into the category of ordinary things. Now, however, the *Daily Telegraph* hears of the great plant again, under circumstances of special interest. The present time, that paper says, is one in which nations exchange something more than articles of commerce, and seek to make the world as monotonous as Nature's unbending laws permit. English salmon swim in Australian waters; London sparrows chirp in the Central Park of New York; there is talk of the eland in British pastures; and, similarly, the work of acclimatisation goes on in all lands and with regard to everything transferable. So remarkable a production as the Victoria Regia could not hope to escape a movement like this. We may not, it is true, dream of a time when its vast leaves and gorgeous flowers will adorn our own lakes and rivers, since no Acclimatisation Society can bestow upon this cold and humid island the fierce glow of the tropics. Englishmen, however, are apt to agree with Ancient Pistol in regarding the whole world as their particular oyster, and plenty of fiery lands are open to them for the experiments they love. Hence we are told that the magnificent waterlily has for some time past ornamented the gardens of the ruler of Zanzibar, and that, recently, seeds have been planted, with every hope of successful growth, on the shores of Lake N'anza. It is anticipated, indeed, that the Victoria Regia will, by and by, spread over the whole water system of Central Africa, and form a notable addition to the already abounding flora of that region. Should this come to pass, the glory of the exploit will belong to Mr. Sowerby, the Secretary to the Royal Botanic Society. He first conceived the idea, and his is the credit of the experiments which determined how the seeds could best be conveyed long distances with safety. In after-ages, when, perhaps, the "Dark Continent" will have its revenge and be the centre of civilisation and light, no curious story may be told of how the South American lily was taken from its home to a gloomy island in the Northern seas, and, by the restless dwellers there, eventually planted in the congenial wilds of Africa. Not even Mausolus himself had such a monument as will perennially bloom to the memory of Mr. Sowerby.

HOW THEY DO THINGS AT GOA.—As a measure of security against miscarriage of letters at Goa, complaints about which are frequent, the Director General of the Post Offices in that State has proposed the sapient idea to take a register of all letters and papers passing through the Post Office. The distribution of correspondence is so leisurely carried on at present, that letters from Bombay, which are delivered in the Post Office at Mapuca, within three days, are detained as many more before they are handed over to the addressee. It would have been desirable, of course, to shorten this period, but the Director proposes to saddle the delivery with further unnecessary obstructions, which can be useless as a medium of security against pilferage, if not even as a means of detection of such valuable relics. He promised to send servants to collect these "antiquarian remains" as he called them, and soon after took his leave.

LATE in the day I heard this gentleman had got into a squabble with the village folks for attempting to remove stone fixtures, idols, &c., because some carving, inscription, or the like had struck him as curious.

The same afternoon while I was reclining in an easy chair after a late dinner, outside of my tent, I became dimly conscious of the presence of my morning visitor. After a few common place remarks my scientific friend said he had come to convince me by astronomical proof that the world was soon to come to an end. He then entered upon a long rambling dissertation on the stars and planets, but I grieved to say I been ill benefit in this respect as I soon fell asleep. There was a decanter of whisky on the teapoy and glasses. I was awoke by the sound of the fall of a heavy body on the ground, and rubbing my eyes and trying to collect my ideas I discovered the antiquarian and astronomer rolling about on the floor. My whisky was all gone, I staggered to his feet and then wished to draw me into an argument as to the necessity for wearing clothes. He urged Adam was never clothed and then to his argument commenced to cast off his clothes, but his condition prevented him from being successful.

I then dropped into a chair and asked me my opinion about the new railway Government was going to make to Furrakabad. He said in his opinion the engineers entrusted with the work were fools, that he would construct the line much more scientifically. I did not care to be rude to a perfect stranger, and I allowed him to ramble on at will, and as he was of unsound mind I feel himself equal to undertaking, and carrying through in a more satisfactory manner than those whose legitimate duty it was, and who were paid for it. He eventually tired himself out, got up, took a most affecting farewell and staggered off to his camp. I have no doubt that this inoffensive lunatic, and I more than believe he that got hold of the Opium Agent, whose camp passed up a day or two after, and filled his ears with the "rot" about "Vandalism" &c.

A MAN WHO MINDS HIS OWN BUSINESS

THE KABUL CABINET COUNCIL.

Lord B—D.—Well, now we have got our scientific Frontier we had better stop.

Lord L—N.—I think we shall leave the business unfinished if we do not have a triumphal entry into Kabul.

Sir Lord N—R.—Where is the money for triumphal entries to come from?

Sir S. B—E.—My men are all ready to advance.

Colonel K—.—I think we ought to annex Kabul.

Major C—I.—You had better leave everything to the Political Department.—*Charivari*.

A YOUNG husband says that when his wife wants trinkets, she brooch-es the matter in his hearing, as she is de-pendent on him for the cash. Although he takes care to lock-it up, her persuasive tongue is so great that in general she can brace-lets her have it. He is a jewel of a husband.

SEPOY BULBHUDDER KOWAR was tried at Bareilly on 2nd April for the crime of deserting from the 3rd Goorkhas at Almorah, the regiment being then on the line of march for active service in Afghanistan, and on conviction was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

WE extract from the *Tribune Medicale de Paris* the following observation:—"Our fellow-citizen, Dr. Dusart, was called in haste to Mr. Leger, who is labouring under a dreadful attack of asthma, having resisted all treatments thus far resorted to. Dr. Dusart thinks to prescribe Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes; no sooner had the patient inhaled the smoke of the same than suffocation disappeared. Mr. L. does no longer feel the slightest trace of such an attack, knowing as he can perceived of it from its first symptoms."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. THIBET, Captain J. H. Torbock, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut Cunliff, R A, Mr and Mrs J E Davies, Mr and Mrs J Simpson and 3 children, Mr T Smith, a gentleman, Mr J Chandler.

For Brindisi—Mr J D Ward, Mr Wm. Jones, two gentlemen, Mr P Navalkar, Capt A R Gordon.

For Aden—Mr Aspandarjee, Mr F Sorabjee and friend, 122 Government passengers, and Abood.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending 7th May.

Allahabad, 6th May.—Seasonable weather.

Agra, 6th.—Mortality amongst cattle from foot-and-mouth disease; in other respects situation unchanged.

Meerut, 7th.—Wheat 17, gram 16, juar 20 seers. Foot-and-mouth disease appeared in Sardhana and Mowana tahsils.

Bareilly, 7th.—Weather seasonable.

Kumaun, 3rd.—Weather seasonable. Crops in Bhabar cut.

CRICKET AT KURRACHEE.

PARSI C. C. "RISING STAR" *vs.* M-1st R. A. CLUB.

A THIRD match came off on Thursday, the 1st instant and was played out on the 3rd between these clubs, the Paris being the challengers. The Zoroastrians won the toss and sent in two of their steadiest bats with orders to keep the field. But the "blue blood of Asia" was out of luck for the nonce, and wicket after wicket fell to the 'Topchees' steady bowling, only young Nusserwanjee making anything like a stand, and scoring the respectable figure of 28. The last wicket went down with a score of 59 only. The gunners then took up the willow and scored 97 in excellent form. Gunner Covil contributing 25 as his share. This closed the day's work, and play was adjourned to, and resumed on Saturday, at 5-45 a. m. The Parsis sent in two steady bats, Burjorjee and Pallonjee, the latter of whom scored 9, and went out with a "leg before wicket." His place was taken by Nusserwanjee, who added 18. The score now ran up but slowly until Framroze went in who fairly tried the gunners by his runs in the intense heat that had now set in. The score, however, was closed at the excellent figure of 201 in favour of the "jees," of whom Burjorjee carried out his bat having gone in first, and held his wicket through the whole innings, for which he was deservedly cheered. The R. A. now took up the game,—Lieut. Wilson and Gunner Covil managing to score 81, and would have done more had not the latter tried for an impossible "one run more" and been "run out" in consequence. The score was run up without any remarkable play to 137 for the R.A., their two innings leaving them in a minority of 26 only; which might have been otherwise but for Covil's mishap. The Parsi innings of 201 is the largest score ever pricked by the blue blood in Kurrachee and does credit to the club. The following is the score:—

PARSI C. C. "R. S."

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Burjorjee, Jr., c. out	1	not out	94
Pallonjee, l. b. w	2	l. b. w	9
Nusserwanjee Sr. bd. out	28	ct. out	13
Pestonjee ct. out	1	bd. out	5
Hustonjee do.	4	do.	30
Framroze bd. out	2	do.	24
Ardaseer l. b. w	3	do.	4
Burjorjee Sr. bd. out	6	do.	7
Nusserwanjee Jr. do.	4	do.	1
Ruttonjee not out	2	do.	4
Tamoojee bd. out	0	ct. out	1
Extras	6		5
	59		201
			59
			260

R. A. C. C.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Lt. Wilson bd. out	8	ct. out	45
Gr. Covil ct. out	20	run out	38
Serjt. Fox do.	7	ct. out	7
Gr. Hickman bd. out	8	l. b. w	14
Gr. Baldwin do.	19	run out	14
Dr. Lancaster ct. out	1	bowled	0
Gr. Barnes st. out	2	do.	3
Dr. Willehad do.	2	ct. out	0
Gr. Gaskil not out	4	do.	6
Gr. Mckay bd. out	3	bowled	1
Gr. Paris do.	6	not out	5
Extras	14		
	97		137
			97
			234

—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue.)

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

HAVING seen some discussion on the subject of the above I wish to mention a curious incident that occurred recently within my experince.

About the latter part of February last, business took me along the G. T. road between Cawnpur and Futtehgar. One morning while sitting before my tent reading a paper, one of my servants came up and announced that a *sahib* was approaching. I looked up and saw a person of middle age, average height and stooped figure advancing towards me. He was dressed in a long dark colored tailed coat, trousers that were much too short and tight for him, a very low loose white vest, he wore a pair of large blue spectacles and carried a huge white umbrella (*a la* Mrs. Gamp) under his arm. I am somewhat short of hearing and have not the most retentive of memories for names, but so far as I can remember, he introduced himself to me as Mr. Weld Womsok. The name was queer—an American I thought—and did not impress me much in favour of the owner whose get up was by no means of itself a recommendation to him. He stated he was in the Agri-horician remains, that he had had a wonderful dream the night previous, and it was in consequence of this he was intruding on me. He always believed in dreams he said. His manner did seem strange, but perhaps his dream was answerable for his crazed look and half maudlin style. He however seemed harmless. He had dreamt that his neighbourhood was of great historic importance, that Julius Cæsar had once encamped on the spot where my camp then was, that my presence there was a desecration, that silver and gold were buried under the ruins of the adjoining hamlet, and after talking a great deal of nonsense in this strain, he proceeded to request that I would let me for permitting my servants to bring relics of great value into base uses; for instance, the temporary fireplaces erected in my cooking tent were built of stones and slabs which bore signs and inscriptions which were of incalculable value to the Archæologist. I accompanied him to my cook room and desired some of the slabs to be brought out and though to my uneducated mind they appeared common bricks bearing the impress P. W. D., on them, my friend seized upon them with avidity and held them up with an ecstacy of joy as if he had found the Philosopher's Stone. The bricks were evidently a little blackened from the usage they had just been rescued from, and I mentioned to my friend, with every concern for his feeling, that the letters on the bricks denoted they had been moulded by and belonged to the Public Works Department, but he gave a most demoniacal yell and cast a pitying look upon me. He said the bricks belonged to the period of Darius, that perhaps they were some of the stones remaining after the Pyramids of Egypt were built, that no sane man could question their antiquity. He added that it was a crime, Government did not organize a Department especially for the protection of such valuable relics. He promised to send servants to collect these "antiquarian remains" as he called them, and soon after took his leave.

Later in the day I heard this gentleman had got into a squabble with the village folks for attempting to remove stone fixtures, idols, &c., because some carving, inscription, or the like had struck him as curious.

The same afternoon while I was reclining in an easy chair after a late dinner, outside of my tent, I became dimly conscious of the presence of my morning visitor. After a few common place remarks my scientific friend said he had come to convince me by astronomical proof that the world was soon to come to an end. He then entered upon a long rambling dissertation on the stars and planets, but I grieved to say I been ill benefit in this respect as I soon fell asleep. There was a decanter of whisky on the teapoy and glasses. I was awoke by the sound of the fall of a heavy body on the ground, and rubbing my eyes and trying to collect my ideas I discovered the antiquarian and astronomer rolling about on the floor. My whisky was all gone, I staggered to his feet and then wished to draw me into an argument as to the necessity for wearing clothes. He urged Adam was never clothed and then to his argument commenced to cast off his clothes, but his condition prevented him from being successful.

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A MAN WHO MINDS HIS OWN BUSINESS

EURASIAN TROOPS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In April or May 1876 I wrote a letter which appeared in the *Pioneer*, in which I proved the fitness of at least some Eurasians to be soldiers. I mentioned the *fact* of "Skinner's Horse" having been at the siege of Bhartpur, which was attacked by Viscount Combermere, Commander-in-Chief. My maternal grandfather was second in command to the famous Colonel Skinner of "Skinner's Horse;" and there were many Eurasians besides himself and Colonel Skinner in the Regiment. The regiment performed prodigies of valour at the famous siege; my grand-dad being severely wounded besides narrowly escaping having his head cut off by a Maharatta in the Jat Army of Bhartpur, which he averted by a timely stroke of his steel at the Maharatta's head which rolled in the mud and glared as him ferociously. Colonel Skinner's regiment of Cavalry went through all the arduous campaigns of those stirring times; and the officers received the thanks of the Company's Government, beside grants of land or money. Colonel Skinner's family and grandchildren are now possessed of large estates in the neighbourhood of Delhi; but they through neglect have degenerated into a regular lot of old women. My father who was also a British soldier of the Artillery had a high opinion of Eurasians generally.

I advocated the formation of Eurasian regiments composed of Eurasians, Native Christians, Anglo-Indians, and a few Europeans, thousands of whom are to be found of *good physique, stature, strength and courage, intelligence, respectability and education.* The best plan would be to enlist numbers of Eurasians (about 100) in the various European regiments and after about 5 years collect them into separate regiments composed as above. Such regiments could be kept up on a *vastly cheaper* scale than European regiments; and surely female-stricken India requires relief from heavy financial pressure. Many a Eurasian, who is tired of living death, would gladly come to the front and now would have been a splendid opportunity of getting rid of many who are a misery to themselves or a *burden to India's soil.* They are acclimated to the world, and confide it to that strange medley of influences, celestial and terrestrial, her missions and her merchandize. The one is auxiliary to the other, and the Gospel, translated into the idiom of the savage people she aspires to rule, is wrapped in folds of cotton, which will effectually protect herself with honour even from the wars she is engaged in, for difficulties animate the brave. But the very "triumphs" of the Diarchi Government are preparing its own speedy fall. It cannot be long before the better eye of the warlike and peace-loving policy of Gladstone; England wanted to change the spostle and reformer for the pompous gladiator, and to fortify herself in the world with the show of extraordinary power. But no power is so great that the arts of a free and sagacious people, she finds that laurels reared in blood are costly, and that glory may bring profound humiliation. Gladstone undertook singlehanded to assail his fortunate rival, and for a time his voice seemed solitary, and almost unheard; his mind was even said to have been impaired by mysticism and vanity. His colleagues of the Opposition had not the courage to compromise themselves in his company; the very name of Dilke in the House of Commons censuring the war against the Zulusis supported by so considerable a minority that the time-serving journals like that of the City par excellence, are visibly preparing, by a series of transitions, to abandon the Imperial policy, which it is said is evident from the issue of many partial elections, that the next appeal to the country will ring its death-knell. The majority of Englishmen are tired of adventures, they want to recoup themselves for lavish expenditure, for despite great activity, emigration, the operatives in the mother country, by the acute crisis of industrial and agricultural enterprise, are on the brink of famine. Gladstone and his friends, moreover, have for many years been aware that the Empire is too vast, it is a dominion which overtasks the strength and discipline of a people however great. There are limits even to English discipline and force, even they are not superhuman. Hence the conception, at once elevated and far-seeing, of the Liberal party, according to which England's mission is to educate the races into local self-governing states, capable of defending themselves single-handed. The Conservative Cabinet, on the other hand, has held an opposite course. It has provoked wars: it has sought to aggr

in the church of the future. Its cardinal doctrines will be fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" (p. 160). But atonement for unpardonable sin through mediation of a sinless Redeemer will not be needed to bring God and man together. Eclecticism here abstains, and allows a new tenet. Mercy is the true gospel, "the only true gospel of salvation" (354). Nor is any written revelation necessary, nor any creed or ceremonial system. "I believe that the future church will not seek salvation in books of men, in ceremonies or articles of faith; but it will call upon individuals and nations to put their faith in the only true gospel of salvation: God's infinite and all-conquering mercy" (p. 156).

As to India, in particular, Mohamedanism and Hinduism, though full of error, both contain "a residue of truth and purity which we are bound to honour. The process of development will gradually bring those creeds, hitherto so hostile to each other, into closer union, till the two ultimately harmonise to form the future church of India" [p. 157]. For that Church must be truly national. "India has religious traditions and associations, tastes and customs, peculiarly sacred and dear to her . . . . and it is idle to expect that she will forego these; nay, she cannot do so unless we interweave with her very life" [p. 160].

Yet Keshab Chandra attacked many of these: and part of what he could not do by the power of persuasion he confided to the assistance of an alien legislature. He persuaded Debendra Nath to marry one of his daughters without the use of the Hindu ritual: he next proceeded to introduce a similar simplicity in the ceremonies observable at birth and death. This was nothing short of a revolution, followed as it was by the open sanctioning of a marriage between persons of different castes. Such connections, however, were of questionable legality, Hindu law being a part of religion and guaranteed to the people by their British rulers. Hence the next step was to obtain an act of Council setting aside the disabilities of Hinduism for those who no longer received it and Act III. of 1872 became the law for such cases.

How are the mighty fallen! A successful preacher, both in India and in Europe, courted, followed, and respected as an almost divine deliverer, the Babu seems to have lost the old fervour and unselfishness of character and conduct, which once marked him out among the millions. At the present date, from a train of circumstances too ignoble and complicated to be here explained, the Babu is deserted by most of his old disciples: the venerable Debendra is little more than a historical hero: a brawl has taken place over the sanctuary in Calcutta which was only appeased by the action of the police, some of the worshipers have become complete positivists, others have become followers of a southern teacher, Daya Nund Sarasti. This person has returned to the authority of the Vedas; but his church [the *Arya Somâj*] is said to be spreading, and to be affiliated to a Theosophic Society in the United States. It has branches in Upper India, and will probably end by merging in one of the forms of Vaishnaviism of which Daya Nund himself will be the *Avatâr*.

(To be continued.)

MAX MULLER ON ATHEISM.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER'S last book "The Hibbert Lectures" on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India, is the choicest offering on the literary table of the day, as the Professor commands not only a clear style and effective language, but is equally endowed with the dignity of original thought. In common with many others, we need scarcely say, we have profound reverence for his works. Surely if he is a scholar, and an antiquarian of the highest type, he may also be classed as a real poet—so charming are the words he uses and so deep is the impression he leaves on the mind. He has made the study of India's ancient history a labour of love in the strict sense of the word. Such is the transparency of his language that we discover nothing else in his essays but the efforts of a mind at once powerful and refined. Professor Max Muller, in our humble opinion, is the only man who, out of many other workers in the same field, has the least number of his own hobbies to ride. Prompted by an intense love of truth, he will go on digging in the mines of antiquity and accept nothing else but real gems. His continual effort has been to make a thorough search in the hope of finding long lost treasures and to leave no stone unturned in the vast plain of Vedic Literature. No one with insight enough to study these things can deny that this devotee of the Goddess of Learning has done for us what we, poor Indians, were unabled to do for ourselves. Max Muller and some other luminaries of the day have worked not only for us, the once great Hindu race—but for the whole of mankind. They have placed before us a living picture of the human mind in a state of infancy—we see and enjoy the representation of our earliest forefathers, the Aryans.

Our friends the Theosophists and the disciples of the great Dayanand Saraswati who, we are sure, differ from us in this estimate of Max Muller may read these lines with dissatisfaction. For, while Dayanand holds that the Veda are the source of all possible knowledge, human as well as divine, comprising even the knowledge of the modern telephones, phonographs and microphones in addition to that of balloons and steam engines—Prof. Max Muller would altogether differ from this view. It depends on individual research and investigation to determine as to whose conclusions are correct. Strong common sense and a thorough acquaintance with the Sanscrit language, coupled with an unbiased mind, altogether free from prejudice and preconceived notions, can alone settle the question—and these are, it appears, the only conditions which will enable us to reach the truth.

In a short notice of this kind we cannot, for want of space, do so much as enumerate all the beauties—nay even a great number of them—which we found in this work. We only say therefore that the book will amply repay perusal—and that every true lover of history—every true student of the human mind ought to read it. Such is Max Muller's popularity as a writer, and such is the charm of his name, that, we are told the first edition of these "Hibbert Lectures" was all sold off in a week, and hundreds of his readers and admirers were compelled to wait until the second edition was brought out. May the professor long be spared to delight mankind with his enlivening words and invigorating thoughts.

Let us now consider a few of the most important points relating to this much vexed yet most important subject of religion. The Professor, after first presenting a number of examples in which the word has been used, concludes by saying that it is "really impossible to give a definition of religion that should be applicable to all that has ever been called religion or by some similar name." Similarly about Atheism he clearly gives us to understand that there is really nothing or horrid or strange in the idea of honest Atheism. "How many men" he says "in all countries and all ages have been called Atheists simply because they differed only from the traditional conception of the Deity prevalent at the time, and were yearning after a higher and purer conception of God than what they had learnt in their childhood. In the eyes of the Brahmins, Buddha was an Atheist because he denied the popular Devas or gods of his time. So in the eyes of his Athenian Judges Socrates was an Atheist. The Jews looked upon him, who called himself the Son of God, as a blasphemer and a heretic. The very name for the Christians among Greeks and Romans was Atheists." Max Muller cites many other instances from the history of religion to show how the word "Atheist" has all along been thus used lightly and thoughtlessly. He then concludes that honest atheism may be better than many creeds—better than dishonest theism. He says:—"There is an atheism which is unto death; there is another atheism which is the very life blood of all true faith. It is the power of giving up what, in our best, our most honest moments, we know to be no longer true; it is the readiness to replace the less perfect, however dear, however sacred it may have been to us, by the more perfect, however much it may be detested, as yet by the world. It is the true self-surrender, the true self-sacrifice, the truest trust in truth, the truest faith. Without that atheism Religion would long ago have become a petrified hypocrisy; without that atheism no new religion, no reform, no reformation, no resuscitation would ever have been possible; without that atheism no new life is possible for any one of us." Further on we read at the end of the sixth lecture:—"It will teach us that while the old leaves, the leaves of a bright and happy spring, are falling, and all seems wintry, frozen, and dead within and around us, there is, and there must be, a new spring in store for every warm and honest heart. It will teach us that honest doubt is the deepest spring of honest faith; and that he only, who has lost, can find."

These lectures afford valuable instruction to all those who differ from one another in religious matters and who are therefore reciprocally intolerant. Let such, therefore, learn from this book a lesson of toleration so that they may no longer look upon honest sceptics as the most hideous creatures that can be conceived to exist, and only to be avoided and condemned.

We are glad to observe that Prof. Ramchishna Gopal Bhandarkar's name prominently appears in this work. Mr. Shunkar Pandurang Pandit, too, another of our Sanscrit scholars of great merit, has been mentioned in connection with the ancient literature of India. The Bombay Presidency therefore my fairly congratulate itself upon the circumstance that such a great man as Professor Max Muller has honoured by acquaintance two of the most distinguished graduates as his co-adjutors in the noble task of unearthing the treasures of India's ancient learning which appeared so long to have been hopelessly buried under the ruins of antiquity. G. W. K.

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